

The official bulletins from the White House continue to give assurances that the President will likely recover, and that he is rapidly attaining the normal condition of health. He spent a peaceful night, and this morning was more comfortable than any previous morning since he was shot. He endured the dressing of the wound with manly courage, and at nine o'clock it began to dischargelaudable, or healthy pus. While all the symptoms are very encouraging, Dr. Hamilton, of New York, says the danger is not yet over, and it may take weeks to determine the fate of the President. The reports, however, are so encouraging, that the people have the strongest hope that he will eventually recover.

While the President is manfully and calmly fighting with death, the humiliating fight at Albany should cease.

Chicago ought to be happy. It has the dirtiest river, the largest number of saloons, and the longest faster of any city in the Union.

Mr. Holloway, a patent medicine proprietor, was able to pay \$100,000 for four of Landseer's pictures, at a sale the other day in London.

The longer the Legislature of New York remains in session, the less honor it does itself and the less regard it has for the sentiment of the country.

No British monarch has ever died by the assassin's hand, and but comparatively few attempts have been made upon their lives; and only two Prime Ministers of England have been assassinated.

New York city consumes ninety millions of gallons of water a day, and sometimes one hundred millions. This is about ninety gallons per day for every man, woman and child. Milwaukee consumes less water per capita, but more lager beer.

Surgeon General Barnes thinks the President can not be considered out of danger until he has passed the thirty-first day. If he does that, the doctor thinks his recovery will be certain. The average time when patients shot through the liver are considered out of danger is thirty-one days.

The spirit of the Chamber of Commerce of New York will be appreciated when it subscribed \$45,000 toward a fund of \$250,000 for President Garfield's family. Some may criticize such a course, but if it was right to raise \$250,000 for General Grant who did not need it, it is not right to raise \$250,000 for President Garfield's family, who may need it?

Noting the fact that the law school of the Wisconsin University launched forty young lawyers upon the community at the last commencement, the Milwaukee Catholic Citizen says: "It is getting so that nearly every politician and journalist has studied law, but finding the profession overstocked has been forced to make a living at something else."

The Waukesha Freeman is now issued every day, and is said to be the first daily ever published in that handsome and thrifty village. It is a six column quarto, very neatly printed, and the numbers already received indicate that it will be generously supported. We wish Mr. Yonmans, the publisher, the success his enterprise merits. Mr. T. W. Haight, well known in this State as an able writer, is the editor.

As was said in the Gazette the other day, the United States government would be left in an awkward position should President Garfield die and also an assassin should make way with Vice President Arthur. There is no President pro tem. of the Senate, and no Speaker of the House of Representatives, and President Garfield is struggling between life and death, and threats have already been made against the life of the Vice President. Carefully weighing the great importance of the subject, and appreciating the gravity of the situation, it is said that a proclamation has been prepared and on Wednesday was signed by the President, convening Congress in special session, which will be issued only in the event of his illness taking any unfavorable and necessarily fatal turn. The object of this action, which it is said has been taken with the approval of the cabinet and Vice President Arthur, is to provide against any possible contingency. The session would be called to elect a President of the Senate pro tem. and a Speaker of the House of Representatives, and no miscellaneous business would be likely to be considered.

THE MAN OF MANY SORROWS.

A week ago the Gazette made an announcement that the eldest son of the genial poet, John G. Saxe, had died, and that the old man himself was tottering on the verge of the grave. None of our great men have had so many family misfortunes as America's greatest humorist poet—Saxe. During the last seven or eight years his troubles have been greater than he could bear and at the same time attend to his literary work. One blow was quickly followed by another until humanity could bear it no longer, and his mind became impaired, his health gave way, and to-day

John G. Saxe, whom a whole nation honors, is a confirmed invalid.

His troubles began in 1874, when the poet's youngest daughter, aged 17, died in Brooklyn, of consumption. Five years after, his eldest daughter, aged 29, died also at his home, after a long and painful illness. A year ago, Mr. Saxe's mother died at the age of 91. These deaths worked hard on Mr. Saxe, and despite the efforts of his friends to comfort and cheer him, he became melancholy, and extremely nervous.

But the severest blow had not yet been given; but last fall it came and with all the severity there is in the saddest death. His wife, who day after day, and week after week, had been unrelenting in her care for her daughters and of the poet himself, broke down under the great load of sorrow and labor, and she died. This threw the blackest gloom over the home of Saxe, and he refused to be comforted. But death did not stay its hand. Early in May last, a third daughter, at the age of 27, died at his home of a pulmonary complaint from which she had been suffering for years. Three weeks ago the wife of his eldest son John, died at Albany, and one week ago last Thursday, John was found dead in his bed, death having been caused by hemorrhage of the lungs. The poet had just been taken to the home of his son John, where he was to remain the rest of his life, but within three days after he entered it his daughter-in-law died, and in three weeks the home was entirely destroyed by the ravages of death.

There is only one son left now—Charles G. Saxe—of Albany, and upon him will rest the responsibility of caring for his father. This long train of family misfortunes—seven deaths in seven years—has so shattered his nervous system and depressed his mind, that John G. Saxe will never be himself again. From every part of the country and from Europe as well, come letters of sympathy, hope, and love, but they can do but little to revive him, as he is now living in the sad remembrances of the past.

WHAT WILL THEY DO WITH GITEAU?

The question has been asked thousands of times since the attempted assassination, "What will they do with Giteau?" This country is so generous and charitable with murderers and traitors that the public has but little confidence that anything will be done with the assassin, except to keep him in close confinement. If the President should die, death should be the fate of Giteau, and that as speedily as possible, but if he should recover, the people would be more perplexed than ever as to what punishment should be inflicted on the wretch. Unfortunately, probably, there is no special law in existence providing for an unsuccessful attempt to kill a President. Because no special act was ever passed on the subject, it would seem that the life a President, or of any high officer under the government, is not regarded as being of any more importance than that of a private individual. The life of a President receives the same protection as any other person and no more. There are times when the life of a President is worth much more than the life of a private individual, and this is one of the times. It would be a national misfortune for President Garfield to die; and it was a national calamity that Lincoln was taken off by the hand of an assassin. Therefore there should be a special law on the subject. The only law applicable to the case, is that relating to the District of Columbia, which says:

Every person convicted of manslaughter, or of any assault with intent to kill, shall be sentenced to death for imprisonment and labor, for the first offense for a period not less than two nor more than eight years, and for the second offense for a period of not less than six nor more than fifteen years.

Regarding this as the only law applicable to the case of the attempted assassination of President Garfield, the idea would be extremely unwelcome to the public that an assassin upon the President to kill and which sends a bullet into his body and makes him struggle for weeks between life and death, can not be punished to exceed eight in prison, while a man in Wisconsin has been sent to Waupun half that time for stealing a ham! This condition of things can not but strike one with amazement. It is a dishonor to the country and a reflection upon those who have the power to make laws. Eight years for an assassination that shakes two continents! That is a wonderful commutation upon American justice. But it is argued by some that inasmuch as Giteau fired twice, he made two separate attempts to kill and therefore the first attempt to kill will be punishable by eight years, and the second offense—the one which sent the ball into his body—by fifteen years additional, making twenty-three years for very nearly killing the President!

But it is not certain that Giteau will be punished at all. Insanity is foreshadowed already as a defense. Nearly half the murderers in the United States defeat justice on this damnable plea. Washington is full of lawyers who are ready to defend Giteau on the plea of insanity, and yet he was as sane on the question of killing the President as any man who ever fired a pistol. There is no evidence yet that he belongs to that class which should be exempt from punishment for a crime committed. He may be a fool in one sense of the word, but he is not an idiot. When facts are discovered that he was physiologically incapable of thinking himself, that he lacked facul-

ty of brain to understand his conduct, it will be time enough to preach his insanity, but till that time does come, common sense would dictate that the insanity dodge should be dropped.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

The Condition of the President Continues Favorable.

He is More Comfortable than on Any Previous Morning.

And Stood the Dressing of the Wounds at 9:30 Bravely.

A Novel Scrap Book of the Newspaper Accounts of the Assassination.

Ex-Senator Conkling's Messages of Sympathy and Congratulation to the President.

A Complete Vindication of the Base Charges against That Gentleman.

The Pleasant Surroundings of the President's Room in the White House.

A New York Lady Suicides on Account of the Assassination of the President.

Over Half a Million Dollars' Worth of Property Destroyed by Fire in Cincinnati.

Other Interesting State and Miscellaneous News Items.

THE PRESIDENT.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—8:15 A. M.—The condition of the President continues favorable. He is more comfortable than on any previous morning. Pulse 96; temperature 99; respiration 23. The wound is beginning to discharge laudable pus.

D. W. BLES, J. K. BARNES, J. J. WOODWARD, ROBERT REYNOLDS.

BULLETIN NO. 2.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—9:30 A. M.—The President stood the dressing of the wound bravely. He is now sleeping.

11 A. M.—The process of suppuration progressing favorably. He is not more uncomfortable than could be expected.

DR. HAMILTON'S OPINION.

New York, July 8.—Dr. Hamilton says although the President's condition is favorable, recovery can only be positively determined after weeks or months, if the liver is injured.

THE LATEST.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Pus is coming in small quantities from the wound. The physicians regard it encouragingly.

1 P. M., official. Progress in the President's case continues favorable. Pulse, 108; temperature, 104; respiration, 24. No indications of secondary hemorrhage.

SUICIDE.

Special to the Gazette. New York, July 8.—Mrs. Pritchard, at Asbury Park, killed herself this forenoon on account of the attempt to assassinate the President.

GRUB RIOT.

Special to the Gazette. PORTLAND, Me., July 8.—The ship Ann Boynton, with 350 Chinese from Hong Kong, reports a battle at sea, about the grub, which was fought with cord wood and belying pins; 150 on each side. The captain and crew finally quelled the riot with carbolic acid. Several Chinamen were killed.

DITTO! DITTO!!

Special to the Gazette. ALBANY, N. Y., July 8.—The vote for Senator stood: Conkling, 32; Wheeler, 38; Potter, 50; Scattering, 30.

For Platt's successor: Dewey, 61; Kernan, 50; Cornell, 20; Crowley, 18; Scattering, 11.

The second ballot was without a choice.

THE PRESIDENT'S ROOM.

The Pleasant Surroundings of President Garfield's Room at the White House. WASHINGTON, July 7.—The room in which the suffering President lies is the southwest chamber, on the second floor of the building. It is the one used in recent years by the executives, and is known as the President's room. Its old-fashioned, broad doorways open on the main hall on the upper floor, and it is within easy distance of the private stairway leading to the lower or main floor of the mansion. Adjoining it, on the east, are the private parlor and library. Opposite, facing the north front, are the rooms occupied by the different members of the family. The outlook from the wide, low windows, now divested of their heavy draperies, is a peculiarly striking and pleasant one. Across the velvet lawn, with its playing fountain, bright lited flower mounds and gently undulating surface, the white shaft

of the Washington monument looms up, only the river, stretching along like a band of silver, dividing the picture, with its framing of dark woods peeping up for miles around. The room is furnished in drab brocade and the work of maple, and is a large, square apartment. Its decorations are, perhaps, not quite as showy as other rooms in the mansion, but everything betokens taste and quiet.

EX-SENATOR CONKLING.

Messages to Mrs. Garfield—The Reception of the News in New York.

New York, July 7.—There has been much comment upon the inference that ex-Senator Conkling has failed to join other public men in tendering his sympathy and congratulations to the President and his estimable wife. These inferences do Mr. Conkling great injustice.

When Mr. Conkling reached New York Saturday, in company with the Vice President, both were terribly shocked at the news of the occurrence. In reply to an inquiry Mr. Conkling said:

"The news has stunned me. God grant it may not be true. It is the most terrible thing since the death of Lincoln. If it is true, then may heaven help our country."

The first thing to be considered was the course proper to be taken by the Vice President under the circumstances. It was agreed that it would seem indelicate for him to proceed, as if eagerly, to Washington without being summoned, and that the first step to be taken was to get reliable advices regarding the President's condition. The result was the following telegram:

"Hon. James G. Blaine, Secretary of State Washington:

New York, July 2.—Your telegram, with its deplorable news, did not reach me promptly, owing to my absence. I am profoundly shocked at the dreadful news. The hopes you express relieve somewhat the horror of the first announcement. I wait for further intelligence with the greatest anxiety. Express to the President and those about my great grief and sympathy, in which the whole American people will join.

O. A. ARNER.

Another dispatch was sent, in which the Vice President said:

"Do not fail to express to Mrs. Garfield my deepest sympathy. Sturdy morning, after it was ascertained that the President's life was in actual danger, Mr. Conkling wrote the following telegram:

Postmaster-General James Washington, D. C.:

New York, July 3.—Will you make known to the President, if communication can be safely made to him, my unflinching belief in his recovery, my sympathy, which has shocked and stunned me beyond measure? Also, convey to Mrs. Garfield and family the assurance of my deepest sympathy in the calamity which has befallen them and the country.

ROSEBUD CONKLING.

Hardly had the telegram been penned when word reached the Vice President and Mr. Conkling entered the room with New York papers, declaring in substance that Conkling was responsible for the assassination, and would be so regarded. The attacks were bitter and shameful, and for a while Mr. Conkling looked his visitor in the face without speaking, with difficulty controlling himself.

Then, turning to the Vice President, he said:

"Arthur, they have telegraphed you, and you have responded as befitting an honorable man. You must go on, for a crisis may arise where this country will imperatively need you. But I am a private citizen, and with such questions at the moment against me it would occasion both the President and his wife pain to receive words of confidence from me. I must bear this shameful and murderous attack in silence until the time comes when justice can be done."

Mr. Conkling turned away much affected and said no more. Since learning that the unjust and unpardonable attacks upon him were not approved or sympathized with by any of the President's family or friends at Washington, Mr. Conkling has sent several messages to Mrs. Garfield, congratulating her upon the improvement in her husband's condition, and tendering his warmest sympathy.

A NOVEL SCRAP BOOK.

Newspaper Accounts of the Shooting—The Telegrams from Foreign Governments and States.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Mr. Morton, of the clerical force at the White House, is preparing a separate scrap book of the newspaper accounts of the shooting and the dangerous illness.

The different accounts are cut up and pasted in a Mark Twain scrap book. The editorial remarks and comments are secured and put in along side the telegraph accounts. The accounts of public meetings held are also preserved. The literature of this character will make a big volume, which will take the President some time to peruse after he is able to read. He has expressed a desire to have reports of the calamity and press comments preserved. The telegrams of sympathy which have been received will all be preserved. They make a big collection. The telegrams from foreign governments and rulers, were nearly all addressed to Secretary Blaine. These will be kept in the records of the State Department. Those received at the White House will be put in some convenient form, that they may be readily accessible to the reader.

FROM OSHKOSH.

OSHKOSH, July 7.—George Pringle, aged 17, from Beloit, Mich., was drowned here last night. His clothes were found on the railroad bridge and a letter in his pocket disclosed his identity. It is supposed he went in swimming and was taken with cramps. He was employed the past six months in Pike's photograph gallery.

A long-haired doctor named O. Haddock, from Cincinnati, is here. On hearing the President was shot he made a remark expressing satisfaction or approval. Indignation has been brewing since, and the police to-day got wind that a party was intending to go out to meet him retractor to and forth and feather him, cut his hair off and otherwise mutilate him. Haddock in a card this afternoon admits

it, but retracts. The feeling, however, was such that the police this evening advised him to leave the city for a few days.

FOOD FOR FLAMES.

Over Half a Million Dollars' Worth of Property Destroyed in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 7.—Shortly after 3 o'clock this afternoon fire broke out in Maguire & Sons' children's carriage manufacturing at Smith and Augusta streets, and within five minutes the entire building, a large five-story brick, was in flames. It is in the midst of some of the largest furniture factories and other inflammable buildings in the city. The fire quickly leaped across to the union furniture factory on the upper corner, and to Closterman's large chair factory on the east side of Smith street when it caught in Mander's large furniture factory, adjoining Closterman's on the south, and subsequently extended to Resor's furniture. The first four named are a total loss. Resor's furniture is badly damaged. There were wild rumors of great loss of life, but at present only one person, Charles Post, is known to be dead. He was employed in Marguia's factory, and with others had no time to escape except by jumping from a window.

The loss is greater than was at first supposed. The principal losers are Wm. Resor & Co., stove foundry, \$200,000. They have saved many valuable patterns. The main five story warehouse was totally destroyed. Margaret's loss \$35,000. Closterman, \$125,000; cabinet makers, \$150,000; Mander & Smith, furniture, \$150,000; the Straub mill company, \$75,000; George Hesselbeck, saloon and boarding house \$10,000; other smaller losses \$40,000. Total \$673,500.

MRS. GARFIELD'S RETURN.

The Touching Incident of Last Saturday Night.

The New York Times' Washington correspondent says Mrs. Garfield arrived from Long Branch at the White House about 7 o'clock on Saturday night. At the private entrance she was met by her son, James A. Garfield, Jr., Mrs. James, and Attorney-General MacVough. She placed her hands in those of Mrs. James, and the Attorney-General, and they all wept. Mrs. Garfield, in a touching inquiry into her eyes, exclaimed, "Oh, everything is so beautifully," and Mrs. James, in reply, "only he must not be excited. You must be very calm when you meet him." Mrs. Garfield had nursed herself for the ordeal, and she answered herself, with great firmness: "I can do it." The party then went on to the stairs, where young James A. Garfield with his arm about his mother's waist. Arrived in the library, everybody but Mrs. Garfield bowed, and the doctors withdrew with bowed heads from the President's chamber. Mrs. Garfield passed quickly in, and the door was closed. Of that solemn meeting, which the nation and the world will ever be given. The two were alone together without witnesses. At the end of about fifteen minutes the door opened, and Mrs. Garfield came slowly out. There were no tears in her eyes and she walked with a firm step, and took her seat in the library. She was very brave and brave and nobly under the great trial which had fallen upon her. As she left the room, Mrs. James passed in. The President was smiling, and he beckoned with his finger to the lady to approach. She leaned over the President and he said: "Have you met Crete?" Mrs. Garfield's Christian name is Lucretia, and Crete is the pet name by which the President always speaks of her. "Yes, I have met her," said Mrs. James. "And how does she get on?" "She bore it like the true wife of a true soldier," answered Mrs. James. "Ah, the dear little woman," replied the President, "I would rather die than that this should cause a relapse to her."

SAENGERBUND.

MILWAUKEE, July 7.—Preparations for the Northwestern Saengerbund, to commence to-morrow, are about completed. All the stores and public buildings are in holiday attire. Five arches on the main streets have been erected and gaily decorated. Hundreds of singers and thousands of visitors are coming to-morrow and Saturday.

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A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Harris Manufacturing Company will be held at the office of said company, on the 19th day of July, 1881, at 7:30 p. m., to take action on the subject of selling the works and machinery of said company, and to take any action on the subject of such matters as may come before the meeting.

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